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GARDEN^{AND} FIELD SEEDS —

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1912

"SEED ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST"

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOG

ROS WELL SEED CO.

ROS WELL, N. M.

✓

SPECIAL NOTICE

Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°, but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination, other chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below the ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

The vitality (that is, percentage of growth) can be tested easily before planting, but no one can tell from an examination of the seeds themselves whether they are of a high grade pedigree strain or the veriest rubbish.

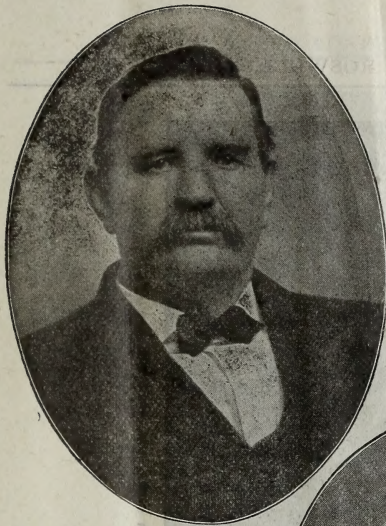
It is necessary, therefore, that every planter must trust some seedsman. We solicit this trust, knowing that we are well prepared to give you the best in seeds and feeling sure our efforts in the interest of the planter will be appreciated. Upon the measure of success we attain in this line depends the life of our business.

MAIL ORDERS

Receive our prompt and careful attention. We are well prepared to handle this class of trade and customers at a distance will have the same attention shown their orders as if they stood before our counters.

All goods will be delivered at the freight or express office in Roswell free of charge, after which our responsibility ceases. Owing to the many delays in freight shipments we advise that all small shipments be forwarded by express or

mail. When seeds are wanted by mail add 10 cents per pound for postage. (See "Seeds by Mail," page 23.) When large quantities of seeds are wanted we will make special prices. Correspondence solicited. Write, wire or phone.



Jno. B. Gill

GUARANTEE

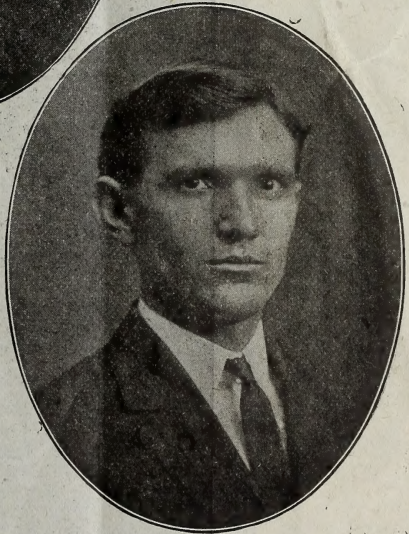
Our policy has always been, and will continue to be, to handle the very BEST seeds at REASONABLE prices. QUALITY is our first CONSIDERATION. Although we use every precaution to have all the seeds we handle of the very best, true to name and in every way first-class, yet as to warranty, we give none, either expressed or implied, and it must be distinctly understood that we are not responsible in any manner whatever for the success of your crop. Weather conditions, the manner of planting and many other causes will often cause the best seeds to fail.

Awaiting your orders, which will have our prompt and careful attention at all times, we beg to remain,

Respectfully,



Walter Gill



E. Gill

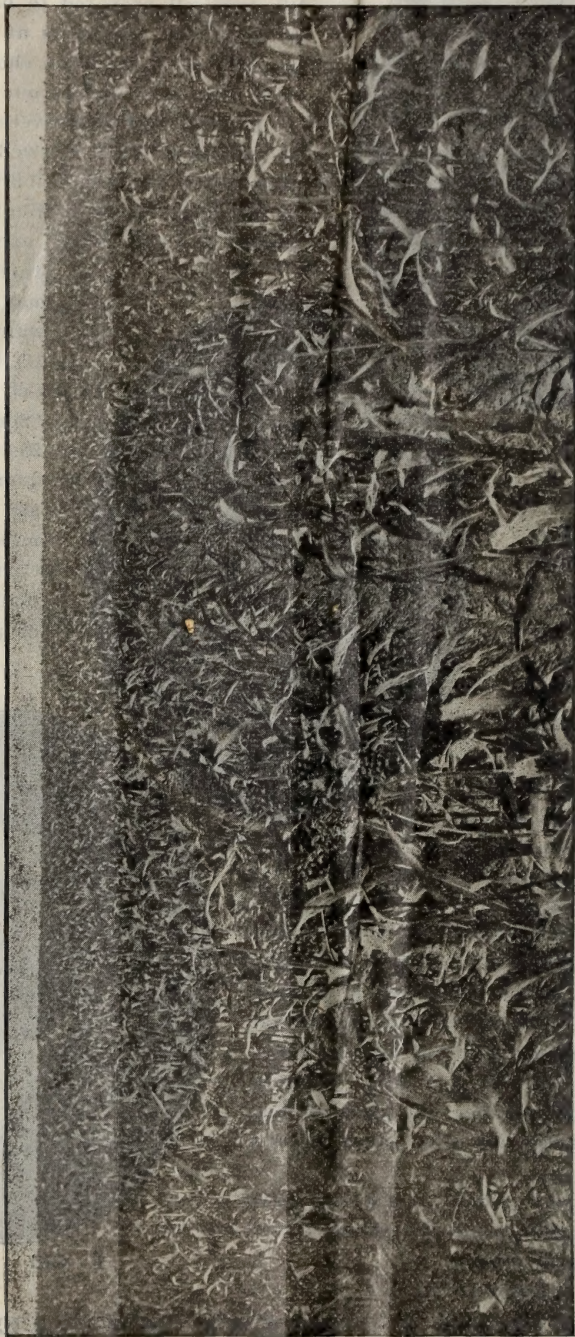
ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

Business Phone 206.

Residence Phones 350 and 352.

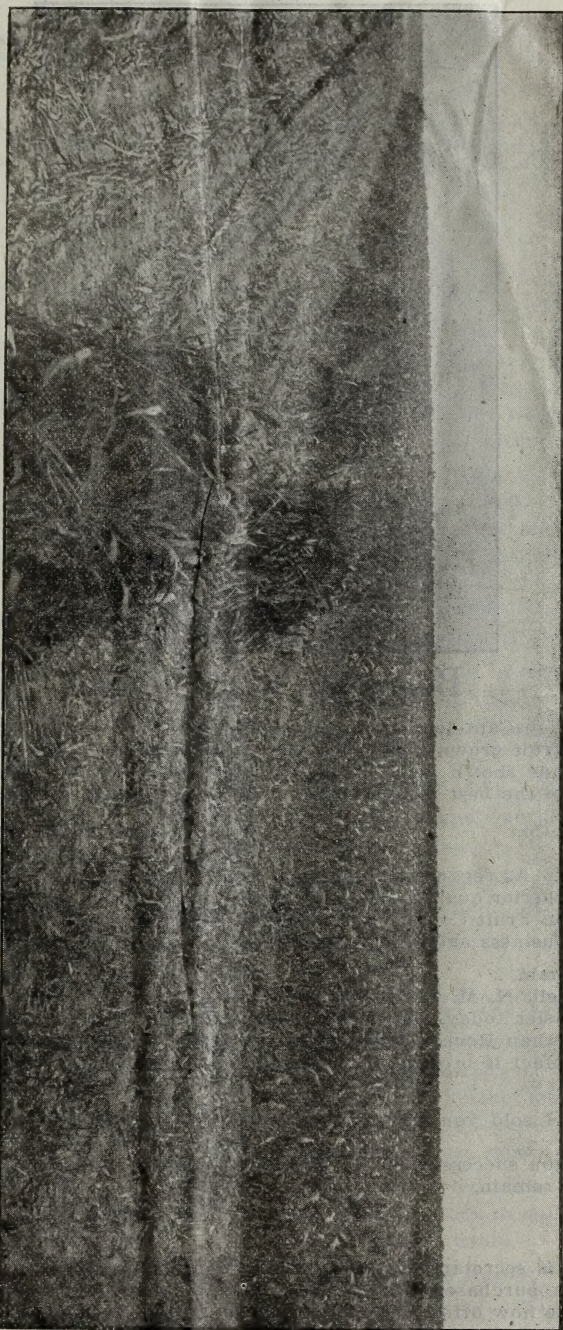
Terms: Cash With Order.

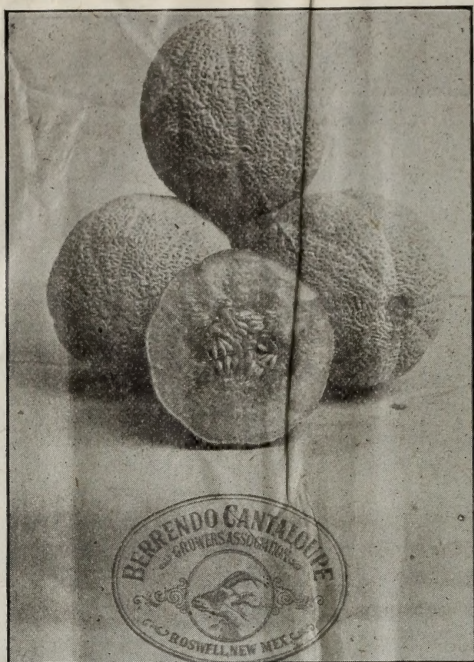
Reference: First National Bank of Roswell.



Crop of Dwarf Maize in the fields of the Berrendo Irrigated Farms Co. near Roswell. Being grown under contract for the ROSWELL SEED CO.

"The Harvest." Part of the same field shown on opposite page. The Berrendo Irrigated Farms Co. contracted to grow 200,000 lbs. of various field seeds for us in the season of 1911.





Berrendo Canteloupe

Pecos Valley Canteloupe growers have always contended that the flavor of this delicious fruit grown here is superior to that grown at Rocky Ford, but such a test as the one shown below has never been made before. Read it and if you wish seed from the best melons grown we will be pleased to furnish you.

"Roswell Seed Co.,
City.

Roswell, N. M., Oct. 27, 1911.

Dear Sirs: As regards the melons I raised this year I wish to say that they were a very superior quality, delicious, thick meat and very excellently netted.

The Gibson Fruit Co., of Chicago, put them on the market and the telegram sent to their business agent, Mr. Graham, testifies to this statement:

"S. W. J. Graham,
Roswell, N. M.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 1911.

Market easier today. Rocky Fords two dollars. First car of Roswells here. Quality better than Rocky Ford, selling two and a quarter to two fifty. First car pleased trade, fact is brought more than Rocky Fords, ought to please growers.

GIBSON FRUIT CO."

The seed I sold you was taken from choice melons, well ripened and fully netted.

Wishing you success in your effort to furnish our country with good home-grown seed, I remain,

Sincerely,
AUSTIN D. CRILE."

Mr. Crile is secretary of the Berrendo Canteloupe Growers' Association and the association purchased their seed of us. We then contracted with Mr. Crile for the seed we now offer. They are a strain of the Rocky Ford but grown here on the Berrendo irrigated farms. Price per ounce, 25 cents; per pound, \$2.50; by mail postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 5 pounds, \$10.00.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS—Spanish, Habichuela



Lazy Wife.

Culture. A light, rich, well drained soil is best for Beans. Plant for first crop late in April, in drills about two feet apart and three to four inches in drill, two or three inches deep. Cultivate shallow and often; never when the vines or soil is wet. When fruiting, irrigate often, but do not cultivate.

Stringless Green Pod. Very early, entirely stringless. Best bush, green bean for either home or market garden. Said to be entirely rust proof. Very vigorous and a good bearer.

Early Valentine. Old reliable, early, green pod, abundant bearer.

German Black Wax. Vines medium in size, vigorous. Creamy white; black seed.

Golden Wax. Old Standard variety. Seed nearly round, purple and white. pods golden yellow.

Bush Lima. Vigorous grower, eighteen to twenty inches high. Productive; beans large.

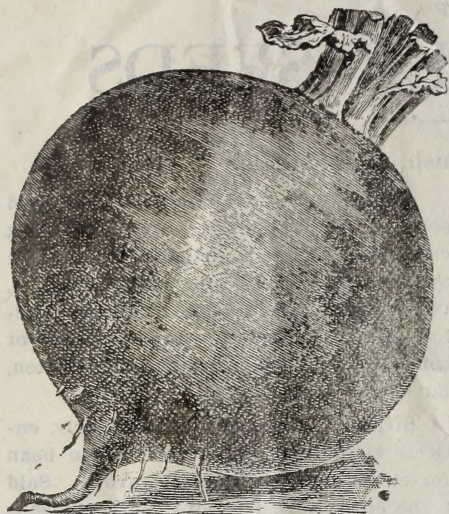
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Kentucky Wonder. This is by far the most valuable bean ever grown in the Pecos Valley by market gardeners. Very prolific, producing large clusters of long green pods of most excellent flavor.

Lazy Wife. Produces broad, thick, fleshy pods from six to eight inches long. Pods green; seed white.

Large Lima or Butter. Vigorous, productive. Fine flavor, very rich.

TABLE BEETS



Market Garden

Sow early in spring in drills 18 inches apart, thin to 4 inches. If wanted for winter use sow in July.

Early Blood Turnip. Deep blood red, turnip shaped.

Eclipse. Fine early red variety, globe shaped, crisp, tender.

Market Garden. Large, round, and smooth, with small top. Excellent for market.

Long Blood Red. Excellent late variety for winter use, remaining tender until spring.

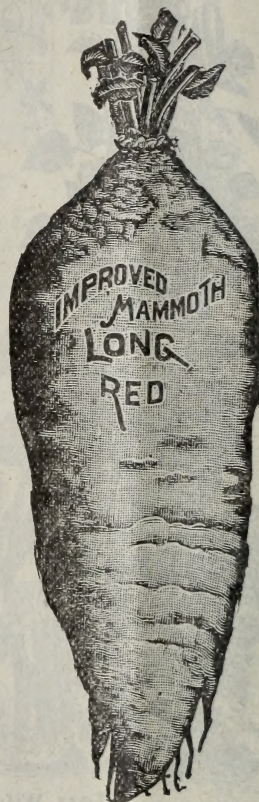
STOCK BEETS

Plant early in the spring in rows about thirty inches apart, on rich soil. The plants should be thinned to six or eight inches and well irrigated. Thorough cultivation is necessary, but no crop will make a better return for labor expended.

Golden Tankard. Top comparatively small, leaf stems yellow, yellow flesh tined with white. Grows largely above ground, making it easy to harvest.

Mammoth Long Red. Large size, long, straight; heavy cropper.

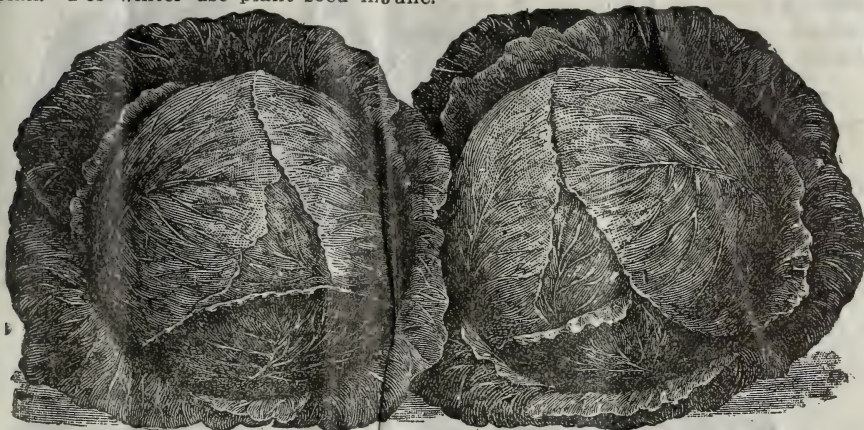
Vilmoren's Sugar. An improved French variety, containing a large per cent of sugar, making it an excellent food.



CABBAGE—Spanish, Col Repollo

A rich, heavy, moist loam is bet for cabbage. Sow in hotbed in January and transplant to the field about April 0th.

Especially for late varieties, panting in hills has been found an excellent plan. For winter use plant seed in June.



DANISH BALL HEAD.

Jersey Wakefield. Extra early. The heads do not all mature at once, making it desirable for the home garden. Very popular with market gardeners.

Early Winningstadt. While this is generally grown as an early cabbage, yet we have found it good for all seasons. Plant July 15 for winter use.

Charleston Wakefield. Two or three weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. Heads much larger, one of the best for late summer and fall.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. Very solid and heavy, fine grained, excellent flavor. Best of all keepers.

Late Flat Duch. Large, good quality, fine keeper.

Late Large Drumhead. Late fall and early winter.

Surehead. Large, round, slightly flattened. A sure header. Weighs from ten to fifteen pounds. Hard, firm and fine texture.

Savoy. Excellent for winter and spring for family use.

Mammoth Red Rock. Large, round, deep red color.

CAULIFLOWER

Spanish, Coliflor

The culture of Cauliflower is similar to that of cabbage. The plants should never stop growing. While heading they should have plenty of water. To protect the heads from the sun tie the outside leaves loosely over the head.

Early Danish Snowball. Plants dwarf, inner leaves lap over the head, which protect it. Good for early or late crop.



EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL.

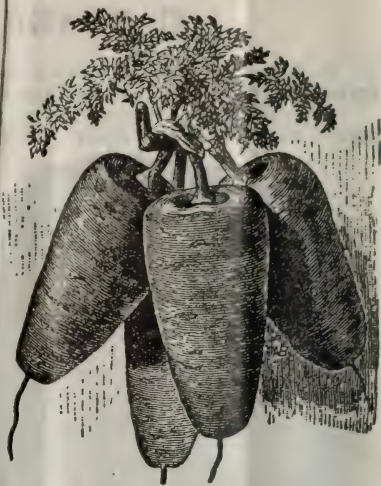
CARROTS—Spanish, Zanahorias

Plant early in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart. Thin plants to four inches. Seeds are slow to germinate. Cows fed on carrots produce rich milk, making golden butter.

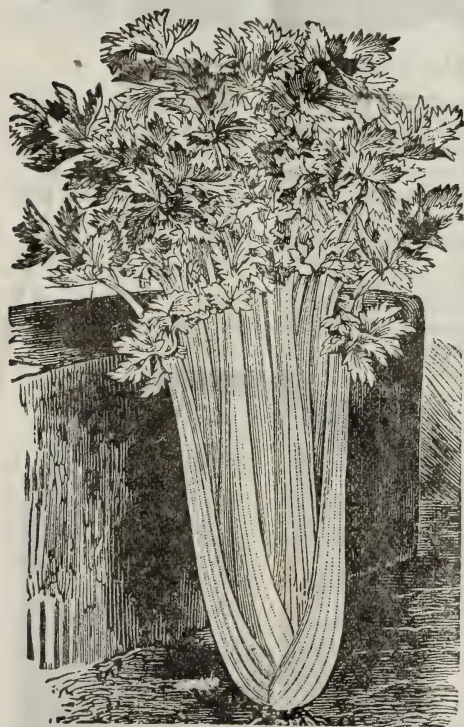
Long Orange. Good for table use, also for stock.

Danver's Half Long. Best for stock. Easily harvested. Fine for the market garden.

Ox Heart. Half long, beautiful shape fine quality.



Danver's Half Long.



White Plume.

CELERY—Spanish, Apio

Best soil for celery is low, moist land or well drained muck. However, good results may be had on upland if well manured and freely watered. Seed should be sown in open ground about April 1. The plants should be transplanted between June 15 and August 1 in the field, in furrows six to eight inches deep and five feet apart. After transplanting, cultivation should be thorough but shallow. As the plants grow, the soil should be pulled around them to make them grow up straight. Just before freezing weather cover plants entirely, for bleaching.

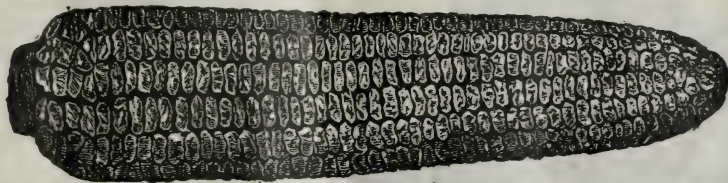
White Plume. Almost self bleaching. Early, good flavor and fine texture. Adapted to fall and early winter use.

Golden Self-Bleaching. Beautiful golden waxy color. Fair size, solid, crisp, tender.

Giant Pascal. Unequalled for rich nutty flavor. Strong grower, fine keeper, excellent shipper.

CORN—Sweet

Sweet Corn should not be planted until the ground is warm. Plant in rows three and a half feet apart and ten inches apart in the row. For successions plant every three weeks until latter part of July.



Stowell's Evergreen.

Early Minnesota. Valued for its earliness. Grain and cob white.

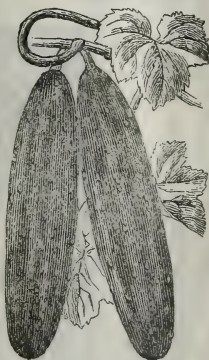
Black Mexican. Color when in roasting ear, bluish white. Exceedingly sweet, very good.

Stowell's Evergreen. This is the canners' and gardeners' favorite. Very productive, ears large, kernels deep, sugary and tender. This variety succeeds well in the Pecos Valley.

Country Gentleman. The standard of excellence. The closely packed white kernels are very luscious and sweet.

CUCUMBERS—Spanish, Cohombros

Plant in rows six feet apart, four feet in row. For early use plant as soon as danger of frost is past. For pickles plant in June or July. Put eight or ten seeds in a hill, thin to two plants when well started. Do not let fruit ripen on the vine as it will stop producing.



Long Green



White Spine

Chicago Pickling. Fruit symmetrical, very smooth, medium size, grown extensively for pickling.

Early Frame. Vigorous, productive. Fruit straight, medium, very early.

Long Green. Popular for pickles and for table. Very productive. Firm and crisp.

White Spine. One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly.

LETTUCE—Spanish, Lechuga

Soil should be rich. For early spring use, sow in September or October and cover lightly with litter. For summer, sow every three weeks, from April 1 to July 1.



Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best varieties for early sowing out of doors where a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a large, loose clustering sort. Light yellowish green.

Denver Market. Early, suitable for forcing or open ground. Heads large, solid, light green, crisp and tender.

Early Curled Simpson. Forms a compact mass of yellowish green leaves, but does not head. Matures early.

Grand Rapids. Especially desirable for greenhouse culture. Quality good.

Hanson. Best all purpose lettuce. Large, solid, white heads, tender and crisp.

Paris Cos. Long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves. Loose, sugar-loaf heads. Noted for its crispness and delicate flavor.

Prize Head. Large plant. Superb flavor, tender.

MUSTARD—Spanish, Mostaza

For early spring use, sow in October and cover lightly with litter. For later use sow in March and April.

Ostrich Plume. An excellent variety with beautiful leaves resembling ostrich feathers.

Southern Curled. Large, strong grower. The best of the mustard family. Very productive.

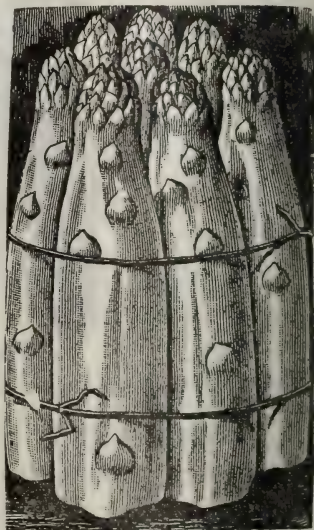
MISCELLANEOUS

Asparagus. Columbia Mammoth, white.

Borecole or Kale. Used for greens.

Brussels Sprouts. Delicious, delicate; cultivated and cooked same as cabbage.

Celeriac. Turnip rooted celery. Cook roots same as turnips.



Asparagus.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Collards. True Georgia. Does not head. Use same as cabbage; popular in the South, where it grows all winter.

Chicory. Large rooted. Leaves used for salad. When dried the roots are used as a substitute for coffee.

Corn Salad. Sow in fall for early spring use.

Kohl Rabi. Combined flavor of cabbage and turnips. Grows same as cabbage.

Leek, London Prize. Strong, vigorous, hardy, good quality.

Egg Plant. Improved New York. Early, large, oval shaped. Deep purple.

Parsley. Moss Curled. Bright pale green. Highly prized for table decorations and garnishing.

Parsnips. Hollow Crown. The best and most generally cultivated variety.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant. Victoria. Early, strong grower.

Swiss Chard. Used for greens. Equal to spinach. Vigorous.

Salisfy or Oyster Plant. Sandwich Island. A nutritious vegetable which should be more generally grown for winter use. When made into soup or fried it closely resembles oysters in flavor. Sow early in the spring, cultivate same as carrots.



Egg Plant



Nut Meg

MELONS—Cantaloupe
Spanish, Melon

Plant (in rows six feet apart, four feet in the row) as soon as danger of frost is past. Put eight to ten seeds to the hill; thin plants to two to the hill when three inches high. Cultivate shallow but frequently. Rich soil is necessary, but do not use fresh manure.

Gem. Fruit oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Thick, green flesh, highly flavored.

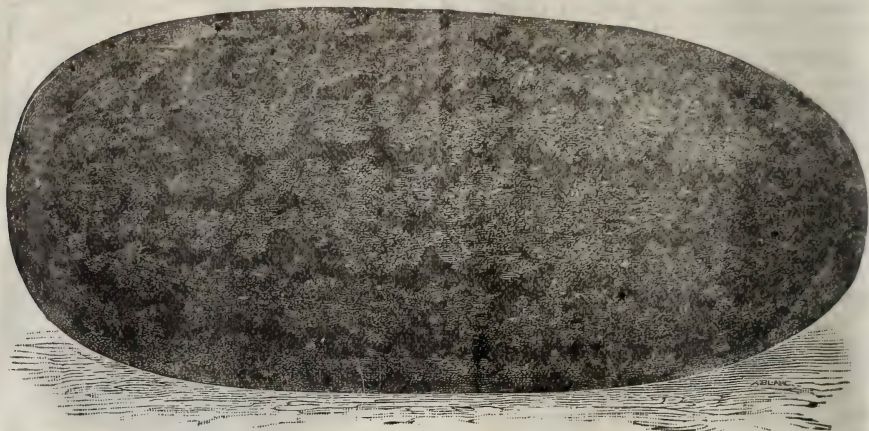
Nutmeg. For family use unsurpassed. Vigorous, hardy, productive. Fruit round, somewhat flattened at both ends. Ribbed, coarse netted. Highest flavor.

Rocky Ford. The well known shipping melon which needs no description.

Roswell. These are Rocky Ford seed raised here in the Pecos Valley.

Banana. An entirely distinct variety. Long, slender fruit, somewhat like a banana. Flesh deep salmon color. Quality good.

MELONS—Water—Spanish, Sandia



Florida Favorite.

Plant in hills about eight feet each way. Use a liberal amount of well-rotted manure. Plant seed about one and one-half inches deep, about six or eight seeds in a hill. When they have four to six leaves thin to two plants. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the growth of vines will permit.

Alabama Sweet. Large, dark skin, red flesh, white seed. First-class for shipping. .

Cuban Queen. Large, dark green with stripes. Rind thin but strong. A good shipper.

Dixie. A cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet. Tough rind, long keeper, very productive, good quality.

Florida Favorite. Large, oblong, dark rind with light green stripes. Flesh a light crimson, crisp and sweet; early.

Kolb's Gem. Nearly round, thick rind, coarse flesh. Valued principally for its shipping qualities.

Kleckley's Sweet. Large, long, dark green, thin rind, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the rind. Very sweet, best quality. Most popular melon on Roswell market; medium.

Rattlesnake. Large, long, with light and dark green stripes. Flesh sugary, bright scarlet. Thin rind, but carries well, making it a very popular late market variety.

Rocky Ford. Dark green, oblong. Flesh bright red. Good shipper.

ONIONS—Spanish, Cebolla

For early spring use, plant in September. For general crop plant from January to April in rich soil, thoroughly pulverized and made smooth and level. Plant in rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart. Thin the small plants to four inches

in the row. Cultivate thoroughly. Sets for early spring should be planted in October or November. For general crop from January to April. The earlier the better.

Bermuda, White. Large, flat very mild.

Bermuda, Red. Large, flat, mild.

Brown Australian. Medium size, very hard and solid. Extremely early in ripening and produces no skullions. Keeps longer than any other variety. Skin clear brown; very attractive.

El Paso. Large, white, flat, very mild. A popular Mexican variety.

Prizetaker. Very large, globe shaped. Rich yellow skin, flesh

white and very mild. Has proved the best all-purpose onion raised in the Pecos Valley.

Red Wethersfield. Nearly round, deep red, pleasant flavor, fine grain. Productive.

Silver King. Silvery white skin, mild flavor, extra large size.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Globe shaped, skin brownish yellow, flesh white and mild. Good keeper, productive.

OKRA—Spanish, Gombo

Plant about the middle of April. Seeds germinate very slowly. Plant in rows four feet apart and fifteen inches in the row, about one and a half inches deep. Soak seed over night before planting.

Dwarf Velvet. Smooth, round, white pods, which retain their tenderness until they are nearly grown. Very productive.

Dwarf Green. A very productive early sort. Dark green pods.



Okra.

PUMPKIN—Spanish, Calabara Totanera

Pumpkins do well on most any kind of soil. They are usually planted with corn and make a good crop with but little care. Plant in May or early June.

Cashaw. Sweet, solid, yellow flesh, productive. The most profitable pumpkin grown in the Pecos Valley. Succeeds best along the irrigation ditches.

Cheese. Great pie pumpkins. Flesh yellow, sweet, good keeper, productive.

Sweet Potato. Flesh very thick having small seed cavity. Tastes somewhat like a sweet potato. Very productive, good keeper.

Kentucky Field. Large, round, productive. Fine quality, thick, meat. Good for canning, also for stock.

Sugar. Flesh, fine grained and very sweet. Excellent for pies. Small, good keeper; very prolific.



PEAS—Spanish, Guisante

For early crop plant first of March in light, warm soil, moderately rich, but no fresh manure. Rather heavy soil is best for later crops, which should be planted the last of March or first of April. Plant in furrows two feet apart and six inches deep and cover one and one-half to two inches. As the plants grow fill the furrows with loose soil. Cultivate thoroughly and during the fruiting season irrigate frequently.

Alaska. One of the earliest varieties but like all early peas, is valued principally for its earliness.

First and Best. Very early.

Nott's Excelsior. The best early dwarf pea, combining earliness with quality, making it very desirable for home use as well as market.



Market Garden

PEAS—Continued

Horsford's Market Garden. This is the best second early for main crop. It grows well and is very prolific.

Strategem. Late, pods of large size, prolific.

Telephone. Vigorous grower, heavy bearer. One of the largest second early.

Champion of England. Best flavored wrinkled pea, very productive. Strong grower, requiring poles.

PEPPER—Spanish, Pimiento

Plant in hotbed in February and transplant to the open ground about April 15. Plant in rows about three feet apart and two feet in the row. Soil should be a deep, rich loam.

Celestial. Useful as a pepper, beautiful as a house plant.

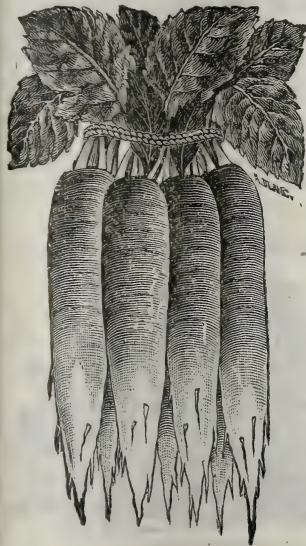
Chinese Giant. Very large, sweet.

Cayenne. Long red pods, very pungent.

Golden Dawn. Bell shaped, golden yellow, sweet.

Mexican or Chili. Bright red pods, very fiery.

Ruby King. Very large, often attaining a size six inches long and four inches in diameter. Bright red, mild, pleasant flavor. Favorite with market gardeners.



Chartier.

RADISH—Spanish, Rabanito

Radishes require a rich, sandy loam for best results. Make low, flat ridges about twenty inches apart from center to center, on these drill two rows about eight inches apart. First planting should be April 1. Plant every two weeks for succession. To have them crisp and tender they should make quick, continuous growth.

French Breakfast. Half long, quick growth, tender and crisp. Scarlet, tipped with white. Small top. Very popular.

Chartier. Top scarlet, shading to pink in center and to white at the tip. Tender and crisp, mild flavor. The favorite with Roswell gardeners.

Glass. Long, pink, tipped with white. Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle.

JAPANESE WINTER RADISH

This radish is said to attain a length of two feet and a diameter of one foot. It is white, of mild and delicate flavor; can be cooked like turnips, pickled in brine or sliced and eaten raw. Seed must not be sowed before July or it will run up to seed and make no root.

RADISH—Continued

China Rose. Winter. Half long, solid flesh, pink, mild flavor, keeps well.

Icele. Long and slender, pure white, mild flavor, tender and crisp.

California Mammoth White. Very large, flesh solid and tender. Good flavor, which is maintained long after gathering.

Long Scarlet Short Top. Grows half out of the ground. Brittle and crisp, straight and smooth, quick growth.

Black Spanish. Winter. Should be planted in September for fall and winter use. Large, oblong, very solid, keeps well.

Scarlet Turnip. Red, small, round, turnip shaped, quick growth, crisp and tender.

White Turnip. Like the above except white and somewhat later.

White Vienna or Lady Finger. A very excellent variety with long, very smooth, white roots which are crisp and tender.

SQUASH—Spanish, Calabaza



Summer Crookneck.

Plant from middle of April to first of May. Bush varieties four to five feet apart, running varieties six to eight feet apart. Plant six to eight seeds in a hill, thin to two plants.

Hubbard. One of the best winter squashes grown. Fine grained and sweet. Hard shelled, good keeper, productive.

Early White Bush. Very productive, matures earliest. Light cream color. Good only while young and tender.

Fordhook. Flesh dry and sweet, good keeper, immensely productive, sure cropper; good for summer or winter use.

Summer Crookneck. Skin bright yellow, covered with warts. Very early, excellent flavor, productive.

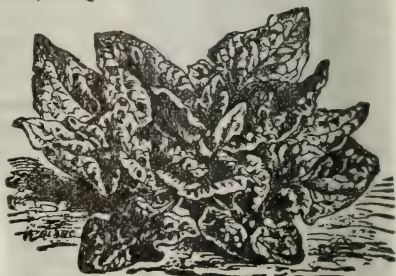
SPINACH—Spanish, Espinaca

For early spring use, sow in October. For summer sow in March, and for fall, sow in July.

Bloodsdales. Old standard variety, very hardy, good.

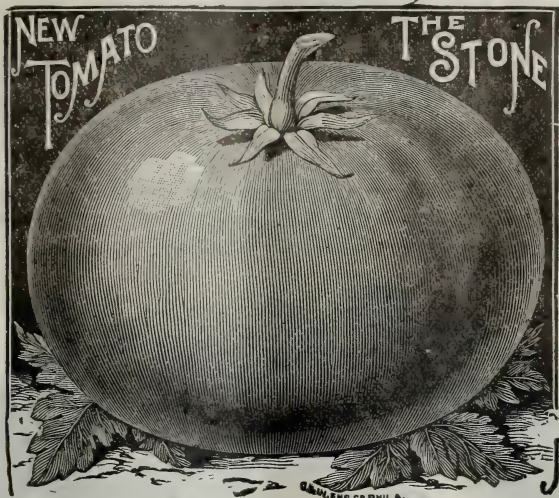
Viroflay. Extremely large leaves, very productive.

Prickly. A hardy winter variety. Sow in September.



Bloodsdales.

TOMATOES—Spanish, Tomates



Tomato seed should be planted in hotbeds about the first of March and transplanted to the open field about the middle of April. Many gardeners prefer planting in hills about April 10. This method gives good results in the Pecos Valley. A warm, sandy soil is best suited for tomatoes. Any ordinary soil is suitable without fertilizer.

Stone. For canning and shipping it has no equal. Large, solid, a beautiful red. Vigorous grower, great yielder and a good keeper. Is the most popular tomato grown in the Pecos Valley.

Acme. Earliest good tomato. Strong grower, very productive. Fruit is medium size, very smooth, red with purplish tinge.

Beauty. Vigorous, productive, large and smooth. Crimson with purplish tinge. Flesh firm, skin tough, well adapted for shipping and early market.

Dwarf Champion. Rich soil is best for this variety. It commences bearing early and continues until frost. Plants are strong, close jointed, bearing large numbers of glossy purple fruit in clusters. Thick flesh, large meaty center devoid of hard or green core.

Atlantic Prize. Valued mostly for its earliness.

Earliana. Extra early, very smooth, bright red.

Imperial. Very early; large, smooth, glossy crimson; excellent flavor. Rather soft for shipping purposes.

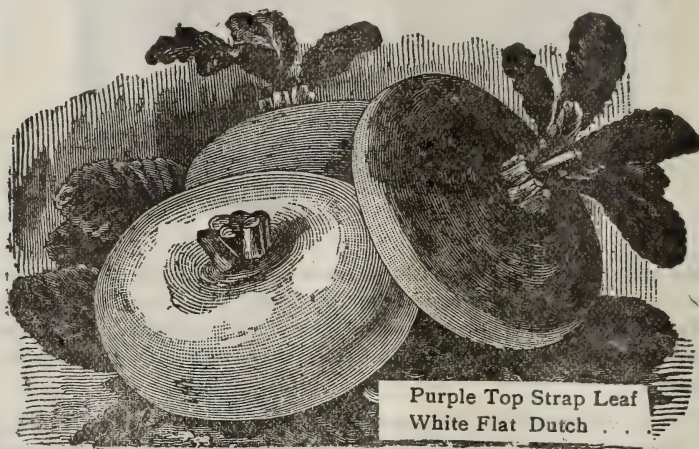
Success. Large, bright scarlet. Second early.. Abundant bearer throughout the season.

TURNIPS—Spanish, Nabo

For fall and winter use plant from July 1 to September 1. For summer use plant as early in spring as the danger from frost is past. Soil should be rich, thoroughly pulverized and freshly stirred.

Amber Globe. Staple Yellow Turnip for both table and stock feeding. Yields heavy, keeps well. Flesh firm and sweet. This turnip is fast displacing all others in eastern New Mexico.

Cow Horn. This variety is pure white, except a little shade of green at the top, and is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use.



Purple Top Strap Leaf. Dark red or purple above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grained and tender.

White Flat Dutch. Pure white, early, good, tender and sweet.

White Globe. White skinned, very large and smooth, good for stock, also for table use.

White Milan. Extra early, small, sweet and tender. The best spring turnip.

Seven Top. Extensively cultivated for greens. Grows tops all winter.

Yellow Rutabaga. Slightly oblong. Deep purple above ground, bright yellow beneath. Solid, sweet, well flavored.

TREE SEEDS

We have in stock this season a good supply of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate.

Ash, White. Nice for shade; excellent for forest planting—oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Catalpa. Strong grower, hardly, excellent for timber—oz., 25c; lb., \$1.50.

Locust, Black. Succeeds well in dry climates; very desirable for timber—oz., 10c; lb., 45c.

PRICE LIST AND INDEX

Spring, 1912

ALL PRICES F. O. B. ROSWELL

Unless Otherwise Agreed Upon

In filling mail orders if anything is ordered which we do not have in stock at the time, we will not substitute unless authorized to do so.

For SEEDS BY MAIL, see page 23.

BEANS—Page 5.

Name.	3 oz.	lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
Stringless Green Pod	5	15	\$1.50	\$12.00
Early Valentine	5	15	1.25	10.00
Black Wax	5	15	1.50	12.00
Golden Wax	5	15	1.50	12.00
Lazy Wife (pole)	5	15	1.40	.....
Kentucky Wonder (pole)	5	15	1.40	13.00
Large Lima (pole)	5	15	1.40	.....
Lima (bush)	5	15	1.40	.....

PEAS—Pages 14-15.

Alaska	5	15	1.50	11.00
American Wonder	5	20	1.75	.....
First and Best	5	15	1.50	11.00
Horsford's Market Garden	5	15	1.50	12.00
Strategem	5	15	1.40	12.00
Telephone	5	15	1.40	12.00
Champion of England (pole)	5	15	1.50	12.00
Nott's Excelsior	5	15	1.50	13.00

CORN—Sweet—Page 9.

Black Mexican	5	15	1.25	.....
Country Gentleman	5	15	1.25	.....
Early Minnesota	5	15	1.25	.....
Stowell's Evergreen	5	15	1.25	.....

BEETS—STOCK—Page 6.

Giant Long Red	25	2.25	20.00
Golden Tankard	25	2.25	20.00
Vilmoren, Sugar	20	2.00	17.50

BEETS—TABLE—Page 6.

	½ oz.	1 oz.		
Eclipse	5	10	60	5.00
Early Blood Turnip	5	10	55	4.50
Market Garden	5	10	60	5.00
Long Blood Red	5	10	60	.....

PRICE LIST—Continued**CABBAGE—Page 7.**

Name.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	oz.	lb.	10 lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	10	20	\$1.50	\$12.50
Early Winningstadt	10	20	1.50	12.50
Charleston Wakefield	10	20	1.50	12.50
Hollander	10	20	1.50	12.50
Perfection Savoy	10	20	1.75	.....
Mammoth Red Rock	10	20	1.75	.....
Late Flat Dutch	10	15	1.25	.....
Large Late Drumhead	10	15	1.25
Surehead	10	20	1.50

CAULIFLOWER—Page 7.

Early Danish Snowball	1.50
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CARROTS—Page 8.

Long Orange	5	10	.60
Danvers Half Long	5	10	.60
Ox Heart	5	10	.60

CELERY—Page 8.

White Plume (French)	10	15	1.50	.....
Golden Self Blanching	15	25	2.00	.....
Giant Pascal	10	15	1.00	.....

CUCUMBERS—Page 9.

Chicago Pickling	5	10	.75	.....
Early Frame	5	10	.75	.....
Long Green	5	10	.75	.....
White Spine	5	10	.75	.....

LETTUCE—Page 10.

Black Seeded Simpson	5	10	.75	.....
Denver Market	5	10	.75	.....
Early Curled Simpson	5	10	.75	.....
Grand Rapids	5	10	.75	.....
Hanson	5	10	.75	6.0
Paris Cos	5	10	.75	.....
Prize Head	5	10	.75	.....

MUSTARD—Page 10.

Ostrich Plume	5	10	.60	.....
Southern Curled	5	10	.60	.....

MELONS—Cantaloupe—Page 11.

Gem	5	10	.75	.....
Nutmeg	5	10	.75	.....
Rocky Ford	5	10	.60	5.0
Roswell	5	10	.60	5.0
Banana	5	10	.75	.....

PRICE LIST—*Continued*

MELONS—Water—Page 12.

Name.	½ oz.	oz.	lb.	10 lb.
Alabama Sweet	5	10	.60	\$.....
Cuban Queen	5	10	.40	.....
Dixie	5	10	.50	5.00
Florida's Favorite	5	10	.60	5.00
Kleckley's Sweet	5	10	.60	5.00
Kolb's Gem	5	10	.45	.....
Rattlesnake	5	10	.55	4.50
Rocky Ford	5	10	.50	.....

MISCELLANEOUS—Pages 10-11.

Asparagus	10	.60	.....
Artichoke	35	.....	.....
Borecole	10	.75	.....
Brussels Sprouts	15	1.50	.....
Celeriac	15	.....	.....
Corn Salad	15	.75	.....
Collards	15	.75	.....
Chicory	15	.....	.....
Kohl Rabi	20	.....	.....
Leek	10	.....	.....
Egg Plant	20	2.00	.....
Parsley	10	.....	.....
Parsnips	10	.50	.....
Rhubarb	15	1.25	.....
Salisfy	15	1.25	.....
Swiss Chard	10	.50	.....
Coriander	20	.....	.....

ONIONS—Page 13.

Brown Australian	10	20	2.00	.....
Bermuda—Red	10	20	2.00	.....
Bermuda—White	10	20	2.50	.....
Barletta	10	15	1.50	.....
El Paso	10	20	1.75	14.00
Prizetaker	10	20	1.75	14.00
Red Wethersfield	10	20	1.75	15.00
Silver King	10	20	1.75	.....
Yellow Danvers—Globe	10	20	1.75	15.00

OKRA—Page 13.

Dwarf Green	5	10	.50	.....
Dwarf Velvet	5	10	.50	.....

PEPPER—Page 15.

Celestial	15	25	2.50	.....
Chinese Giant	20	30	3.00	.....
Golden Dawn	15	25	1.50	.....
Red Cayenne	15	25	1.50	.....
Ruby King	15	25	1.75	.....
Mexican Chili	15	25	1.75	.....

PRICE LIST—*Continued*

PUMPKINS—Page 14.

Name.	½ oz.	oz.	1b.	10 lb.
Cashaw	5	10	.75	7.50
Cheese	5	10	.50	5.00
Japanese Pie	5	10	.60	6.00
Kentucky Field	5	10	.50	4.00
Sugar	5	10	.50	5.00
Sweet Potato	5	10	.60	6.00

RADISH—Pages 15-16.

Glass	5	10	.75	7.50
Chartier	5	10	.50	4.50
California Mammoth White	5	10	.50	5.00
French Breakfast	5	10	.50	4.50
Icicle	5	10	.50	5.00
Long Scarlet Short Top	5	10	.40	4.00
Long Black Spanish	5	10	.50	5.00
Rose China	5	10	.50	5.00
Scarlet Turnip	5	10	.50	5.00
White Turnip	5	10	.50	5.00
White Vienna	5	10	.60	6.00

SQUASH—Page 16.

Early White Bush	5	10	.60	6.00
Fordhook	5	10	.75	7.50
Hubbard	5	10	.75	6.50
Summer Crookneck	5	10	.60	6.00

SPINACH—Page 16.

Bloomsdale	5	10	.30	3.00
Viroflay	5	10	.35	3.50
Prickly	5	10	.35	3.50

TOMATOES—Page 17.

Atlantic Prize	10	20	1.40	14.00
Acme	10	20	1.50	15.00
Dwarf Champion	15	25	1.75	17.50
Earliana	15	25	1.75	17.50
Imperial	10	20	1.50	15.00
Beauty	10	20	1.50	12.50
Stone	10	20	1.50	12.50
Success	10	20	1.50	15.00

TURNIPS—Page 18.

Amber Globe	5	10	.50	4.00
Cow Horn	5	10	.50	5.00
Purple Top Stray Leaf	5	10	.50	4.00
White Flat Dutch	5	10	.50	5.00
White Globe	5	10	.40	4.00
White Top Milan	5	10	.85	8.50
Seven Top	5	10	.40	4.00
Yellow Rutabaga	5	10	.40	4.00

Seeds by Mail

Our customers who live at a distance, especially those who do not live near an express office, will often find it to their advantage to have seeds forwarded by mail. Seeds are carried through the mails for 8 cents per pound, no package to weigh more than 4 pounds. Even where an order amounts to several pounds it can be put up in small packages and mailed and will be delivered to the customer's postoffice which may save a long trip to the express office.

When a pound of seed is wrapped sufficiently to insure its safe carriage it will weigh more than a pound, therefore when ordering seeds to be forwarded by mail add

10 CENTS PER POUND FOR POSTAGE.

To our customers who live at a distance we make the following special offer:

Orders amounting to \$1.00, or more, of ounce packets, will be delivered by mail at list price.

Orders amounting to 50 cents, or more, of ½-oz. packets, will be delivered by mail at list price.

Beans, Peas and Corn are not included in the above.

We ordering seeds at pound prices, to be forwarded by mail,

BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE POSTAGE

and thereby save delay in delivery.

MAIL ORDERS ALWAYS HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Terms: Cash With Order.

ASPARAGUS

We have a large supply of one and two-year-old Asparagus Roots, grown in the Valley, which we offer as follows:

Prices per	Doz.	100	1,000
Palmetto—1 year old	\$.25	\$.75	\$6.00
Columbian Mammoth—2 year old.....	.25	1.00	7.00
Conover's Colossal—2 year old.....	.25	1.00	7.00

These roots will be ready for planting by January 1st, and the sooner planted after that date the better. While we have a large supply and can furnish most any quantity wanted, you will do well to send your orders early.

Flower Seeds in Bulk

Plant in fall, winter or spring.

Nasturtium—Tall mixed, Dwarf mixed.

Price, 1 oz., 10c; 3 oz., 25c.

Sweet Peas—White, Pink, Scarlet, Lavender, Blue and mixed. The mixed are composed of all the above in equal quantities.

Price, 1 oz., 10c; 3 oz., 25c.

Morning Glory—Mixed.

Price, 1 oz., 10c; 3 oz., 25c.

Flower Seeds in Packets

In order to meet the increasing demand for Flower Seed in packets we have supplied ourselves with a greatly enlarged stock of the following leading varieties and hope to have enough to supply all customers:

List of Varieties in 5-Cent Packets.

Alyssum, Sweet.	Marigold, French, Double.
Astors, Mixed.	Marigold, African.
Balsam, Double, Mixed.	Mignonette, Sweet.
Bachelors, Button.	Morning Glory, Dwarf.
Canna, Mixed.	Morning Glory, Mixed.
California Poppy.	Morning Glory, Japan.
Candy Tuft, Mixed.	Petunia, Blotched, Striped.
Cosmos, Mixed.	Petunia, Dwarf.
Chrysanthemum, Mixed.	Pansy, Mixed.
Cypress Vine.	Phlox, Mixed.
Castor Bean, Large, Mixed.	Poppy, Mixed.
Four O'Clock.	Portulaca, Single, Mixed.
Gourds, Nest-Egg.	Pinks, Mixed.
Gourds, Mixed.	Sweet William, Single, Mixed.
Ice Plant.	Verbena, Mixed.
Larkspur, Tall, Double.	Wild Cucumber Vine.
Larkspur, Dwarf.	Zinnia, Double, Mixed.

List of Seeds Put Up in 10-Cent Packets.

Astors, Comet, Mixed.	Oxalis.
Carnations, German, Mixed.	Phlox, Drummondi, Mixed.
Coxcomb, Dwarf, Mixed.	Portulaca, Double, Mixed.
Daisy, Double, Mixed.	Pansy, Trimardeau, Mixed.
Forget-Me-Not.	Stocks, ten weeks.
Helitrope.	Salvia, Sweet.
Hollyhock, Double.	Sweet William, Double Mixed.
Lobelia.	Smilax.
Lantana, Mixed.	Verbena, Mammoth, Mixed.
Marguerite.	Violet, Sweet Scented.
Moonflower.	Wallflower, Double, Mixed.

Seed Required for an Acre

And Other Facts Worth Remembering

(When buying, demand the best. Before planting, make a test.)

	Vitality in years.	Germination in days.	Mature in days.	No. Seeds per oz.	Lbs. per bu.	Lbs. per acre.
Alfalfa					60	15 to 20
Barley					48	50 to 90
Broom Corn					46	10 to 12
Cane, drilled					56	5 to 10
Cane, sown					56	50 to 75
Clover, White					60	6 to 8
Corn					56	7
Cow Peas, drilled..					60	15 to 30
Cows Peas, sown..					60	30 to 60
Bermuda Grass ...						3 to 4
Bluegrass					14	15 to 40
Johnson Grass....					25	25 to 30
Kafir, drilled					56	5
Kafir, sown					56	25 to 50
Millet					56	25 to 50
Oats					32	32 to 64
Rape					60	6 to 8
Red Top					14	20 to 30
Rye					56	60 to 90
Timothy					45	15 to 20
Wheat					60	60 to 90
Beets, table	5	7 to 15	45 to 65	750		8 to 10
Beets, stock	5	7 to 15		750		6
Beans	3	4 to 8	35 to 45	60	60	60 to 90
Cabbage	5	4 to 10	60 to 100	5,000		10 oz
Cantaloupe	8	5 to 10	70 to 90	600		2 to 3
Carrot	4	14 to 21	50 to 70	10,000		2 to 3
Celery	6	12 to 21	110 to 150	40,000		6 oz
Cucumbers	8	5 to 10	60 to 80	750		2 to 3
Lettuce	4	4 to 6	40 to 60	10,000		1
Mustard		3 to 7				
Radish	5	4 to 5	20 to 25	2,000		
Okra	4	10 to 20	60	450		4
Onions	2	2 to 14	100 to 130	5,000		4 to 5
Onion Sets					32	300
Parsnips	2	7 to 14	150 to 200	4,000		4 to 5
Peas, garden	4	5 to 10	35 to 50	40		20 to 30
Pepper	5	7 to 18	100 to 120	3,000		2 oz
Pumpkins	6	5 to 10	120 to 150	120		4 to 5
Tomatoes	4	6 to 14	100 to 120	10,000		5 to 6 oz
Turnips	5	3 to 5	60 to 90	5,000		2 to 3
Watermelons	8	7 to 14		100		3 to 4
Potatoes, Irish ..					60	700
Potatoes, Sweet...					50	7,000 plants

HINTS FOR PLANTING

To some readers the following may seem presumptuous. You think you know more about it than we do and very likely you do, yet many of our customers ask us about these matters and we feel assured will appreciate our efforts in their behalf.

JANUARY.

After making out a list of all seeds you wish to plant, mail it to the **Roswell Seed Co.**, with full shipping directions. Of course you want the best at reasonable prices and we will be pleased to furnish you.

Prepare hotbeds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, pepper and tomatoes. Such as you wish to have extra early should be sown the latter part of this month. Plant onion seeds and sets.

FEBRUARY.

Your hotbeds should be planted this month. Plant onion seed and sets, carrots, extra early peas, parsley, lettuce, mustard and spinach. Pie plant, asparagus and horse radish should be planted early in the month and early potatoes about the 15th. Sow oats and rape any time during the month. All ground should be prepared for general gardening. Ditches should be cleaned so as not to interfere with the rush of next month's work. Have your ground leveled up, lateral ditches made and be sure to arrange for thorough drainage.

MARCH.

Keep preparing the land. Plant oats, corn, peas, both early and second early. The earliest will be gone when the others are ready to eat. Bed out sweet potatoes in hotbeds the first of the month. If any of your hotbeds failed, try again. Plant early tomatoes in the hotbeds early this month, also pepper and egg plant. Plant beets, onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, parsnips, salsify, stock beets, cane, early corn and alfalfa in the open ground.

APRIL.

Push the unfinished work of last month. Plant celery, turnips, okra, peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, so as to have a succession. Don't forget the alfalfa and stock beets. Plant early squash, early and second early beans, and tomato and sweet potato plants about the 10th or 15th. Kafir, cane, Milo and millet should be planted now. Plant tomato seed in the field in hills.

MAY.

Melons, cucumbers, Lima beans and pole beans, pumpkins, squash, black-eyed peas and okra should be planted. Look after former plantings and plant again if anything has failed. Plant cow peas, peanuts. Set out tomato and sweet potato plants. Plant more beans, peas, lettuce, radish, mustard and corn. Sow seed of late cabbage in beds. Plant seed of early cabbage and tomatoes in hills in the field.

JUNE.

Finish putting out plants for regular summer and fall crops. Plant late cabbage seeds in hills in the field. Plant beets, pole beans, also beans in the corn. Melons, cucumbers, squash and pumpkins should be planted now, also Milo, Mexican June corn, cow peas, millet, cane and Kafir. Plant Mexican beans.

JULY.

Plant pole and corn-field beans. Make your last planting of corn, Kafir, cane, Milo. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Sow turnips and rutabaga for fall and winter use. Plant cucumbers for pickling. Plant more Mexican beans.

AUGUST.

Plant beans for late fall use and a few more cucumbers for pickling. Finish planting celery early in the month. Sow more turnips, sow rape for fall pasture. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use.

SEPTEMBER.

Prepare for late fall and early winter by planting beets, corn salad, kale, lettuce, mustard and spinach. Sow onion seed for winter and spring transplanting. Sow during this month rye, wheat, barley, oats, rape and alfalfa.

OCTOBER.

Finish up the planting of last month and add mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring. Plant winter radishes and onion sets.

NOVEMBER.

Finish harvesting crops and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER.

Foot up profits and losses and send to us for next season's catalog.

Field Seeds

Owing to the fluctuations in market values of Field Seeds we do not give prices on them in this catalogue, but will issue a price list in February which will be mailed on application.

On pages 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 we give a list and short description of such varieties as we usually keep in stock during the planting season. If interested send for price list.

INDIAN CORN

Indian Corn when properly cultivated produces paying crops in the Pecos Valley, often making as high as sixty and seventy-five bushels per acre.

We are thoroughly convinced that native corn succeeds best here and therefore endeavor to get all our seed corn from local farmers.



IOWA SILVER MINE.

One of the best varieties of white corn for any use. Early, uniform size, small white cob.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL.

Extra early, white. Very productive. A great favorite for roasting ears.

MEXICAN JUNE.

Succeeds well with very little water, and does best when planted rather late. Popular on account of its drought resisting qualities.

WHITE WONDER.

This corn succeeded so well here last season that we were well pleased with it and offer it to our customers again, believing that it will continue to give satisfaction. Has large ears and matures early.

BLOODY BUTCHER.

Large ears, deep red grains. Very productive.

STONE'S WHITE.

White with yellowish tinge. Ears fill out with large grains. Very productive.

HICKORY KING.

Has the smallest cob and largest grain of any white corn, stalks bear two good ears each and sometimes three, ears fill out well at both ends, enormous yielder.

IOWA GOLD MINE.

Small cob, grain very deep, bright golden yellow, ripens in about one hundred days.

POPCORN.

White Rice, Pearl, Queen's Golden. Price, per lb., 15c.

For Prices on above see February List. Mailed on Application.

Small Grain

Small grain of all kinds do well in this country when properly sown and cared for, and there is no reason why they should not be grown more extensively, as they yield a good supply of grain and make excellent winter and early spring pastures.

WHEAT

Turkey Red produces long bearded heads of medium hard grain. It does not shell out so badly as some other varieties and grades very heavy.

It is a heavy yielder and is one of the most popular varieties grown in the western wheat belt.

Kubanka (Macaroni)—This is an excellent variety of wheat, which does well where many others fail. It is no longer an experiment, either as to quality or yield. Well adapted to semi-arid countries.

OATS

Red Rust Proof—Notwithstanding the claims of some dealers as to the wonderful yield of new varieties, the Red Rust Proof is still in the lead for earliness, yield and adaptation to this climate.

It does best when sown in the fall. Besides making a good winter pasture, its yield is often from sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre.

BARLEY

Scotch—Staple variety, yields well, rather short beard.

Hullness—A decidedly distinct variety, having no beards and shelling out like wheat. Thrives well in high altitudes.

RYE

For winter pasture rye is hard to beat. It is a hardy, rank grower and relished by all kinds of stock. For a soiling crop it is excellent. Also yields good paying crops of grain.

SPELTZ

This is one of the most promising grains of recent introduction.

Its principal merits are large yield of good grain, very valuable straw for hay, adaptation for pasture, and dry climates. It is said to be a cross between wheat and barley.

The Great Drouth Resisting Crops of the Southwest



Kafir.

DWARF MILO.

Grain larger than Kafir, yellow color, matures early. Should be planted in hills only as the stalk has not much value as fodder. A great drouth resister, very productive. Grain as good as Kafir.

SHALLU.

This new variety of the Kafir family promises to be very valuable for this country. It resembles the White Kafir, but produces a nicer grain and the head is open like broom corn, except the straws are not so long.

CANE.

Early Amber. As a feed crop cane is becoming very popular and the Early Amber is one of the best varieties for that purpose. When grown for fodder should be sown very thick about 75 lbs. per acre. If planted early two or more crops may be harvested in one season.

Sumac. This is becoming the most popular variety of cane for forage. Owing to the shortness of the joints it produces a great number of leaves, which with the stalk are exceedingly rich and sweet, making it an excellent stock food.

WHITE KAFIR.

Grows from four to six feet high, upright, straight growth. The leaves and stalks make excellent fodder for horses, cattle and sheep, while the grain is almost equal to Indian corn. Most excellent chicken feed. Sow broadcast when wanted for fodder, but when wanted for the grain plant in drills, and cultivate.

RED KAFIR.

Stalks are more slender and taller than the white, also more juicy. Early, not bothered by birds.

BROWN DURRA.

Grain nearly the same as Dwarf Milo, but brown in color. Withstands the dry weather better and is a sure crop. Yields well. Must be gathered as soon as ripe on account of its being easily shattered out. Not bothered by birds.



Dwarf Milo.

For Prices on above see February List. Mailed on Application.

CLOVER AND GRASSES

ALFALFA.

The great hay plant of arid and semi-arid countries, is one of the main crops of the Southwest. Sow in the spring or fall with oats, rye, wheat or barley. The object in planting with other crops is to protect the young plants from the sun and frost.

WHITE CLOVER.

Excellent for lawns alone or mixed with blue grass. Also good for pasture and for bees. Per pound, 40c.

SAND VETCH.

This useful plant will live over winter in well drained soils. It is a perennial, but drops its seeds freely, and will come up year after year on the same ground. If sown in September it will make excellent forage the following spring. Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.



WHITE CLOVER



Alfalfa.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS. A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well in almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. Sow 30 or 40 lbs. per acre in spring. Per lb., 15c; 10 lb., \$1.25.

BERMUDA. The great pasture grass of the South. Succeeds best on rich, sandy soil, but will grow on any kind of land. When properly cared for makes a splendid lawn. Do not plant it on land that you expect to cultivate afterwards, as it is hard to eradicate.

ORCHARD GRASS. This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other. It grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or in orchards and very valuable either for grazing or for hay. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The favorite lawn and pasture grass of the East. Does well in the Southwest on a moist soil or under irrigation. May be planted any time in the year, but does best in fall or early spring. Per lb., 40c.

GERMAN MILLET. Strong grower, yielding enormous crops of fine hay. For feeding purposes should be cut before ripe.



Kentucky Blue Grass.



ORCHARD GRASS.

For Prices on above see February List. Mailed on Application.

COW OR STOCK PEAS

The Cow Pea is one of the best fertilizers, besides producing one of the best paying crops. Plant them in your young orchard.

Whippoorwill. Early; a heavy yielder; short vines.

Black. Strong grower, recommended for hay and sowing purposes.

Blackeye. Fine for table use. Vines good for feed.

Cream. Cooks quickly. Flavor delicious.

MEXICAN BEANS

This bean makes an excellent crop for thin soil in dry climates, producing paying crops which find a ready market.

Pink. This is the variety that is largely used by the Mexicans and is very popular with all classes in the Southwest.

Speckled. Stronger grower and better yielder than the Pink. Equally as good for eating purposes.

PEANUTS

The soil and climate of the Southwest is well adapted to the culture of Peanuts. They make an excellent crop for planting in young orchards, and there is no danger of overstocking the market, as the demand is increasing and the price advancing every year. The demand for home consumption is greater than the supply, while they should be shipped from here in car lots.

Virginia Improved. The Jumbo of the peanut family, yields very few imperfect pods, larger than any other variety. This is the variety mostly grown for the general market. Rich, sandy soil gives best results.

Spanish. Smaller and sweeter and more prolific than other varieties.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

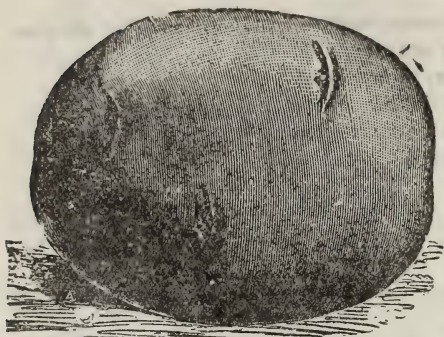
The heads of this variety often reach fifteen inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed which is very valuable as poultry food. This is the best egg producing food known, and can be raised cheaper than corn. Better try it.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex. For cattle, hogs and sheep you cannot have a better pasture from August to December than Rape. Sow in the corn at time of last cultivation and it will be ready for pasture after crop is gathered. It has great drouth resisting qualities and its yield is immense.

POTATOES

BLISS RED TURNIP.



Bliss Red Triumph

Triumph as the best for this country.

This potato has been cultivated to some extent in the Pecos Valley and so far has proven to be the best for this climate. For first crop plant in February or first of March; for second crop about July 1. Color, light red; size medium; growth, very uniform; shape, nearly round. The flesh is white. This is a Southern favorite.

While Eastern New Mexico is not a first-class potato country, yet some paying crop are raised and we sell from one to two carloads for seed each year, which arrive about the first of February.

Last season we tried the Irish Cobbler Potato, but it not proving successful crop, we return to the Bliss Red

SWEET POTATOES

Seed of different varieties will be on hand at the proper time for bedding. Also plants at planting time. Should be bedded in March and plants set in April, may be planted as late as June and make a fair crop.

Our soil and climate are both well adapted to the growth of Sweet Potatoes, and large paying crops of them are raised every year.

The Southern Queen is the most popular variety with the growers. It is an enormous yielder of fair quality. Several other varieties are being grown here and are giving more or less satisfaction.

We receive our supply of seed Sweet Potatoes about the first of March, at which time we will quote prices.

We handle large quantities of plants. Can furnish them by the 100,000 if wanted.



ONION SETS

Yellow, white, red. Prices on application.

For Prices on above see February List. Mailed on Application.

FRUIT PACKAGES, BASKETS, ETC.

We keep the only stock of this class of goods in the Pecos Valley. Owing to the unsettled condition of the lumber market we give no prices on Apple Boxes and Cantaloupe Crates, but will quote prices on application.

Apple Boxes, standard size	
Cantaloupe Crates, standard size	
Berry Crates, complete, per hundred	\$12.00
Berry Boxes, Leslie quarts, per thousand	5.00
Half-bushel Picking Baskets' made of oak, wire bail....	35c each, \$ 4.00 per doz
One-third bushel Climax Basket	10c each, 1.00 per doz
Eight-pound Climax Basket	5c each, .50 per doz
Four-pound Climax Basket	5c each, .40 per doz
Four-basket Tomato Crates, complete	15c each, 13.00 per 100

CEMENT COATED BOX NAILS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Wood Tree Protectors

100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00; 5,000 or more, less 5 per cent; 10,000 or more, less 10 per cent.

INSECTICIDES

Prices on Application.

Arsenate of Lead—An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suited for very tender foliage, being perfectly safe to apply in any strength without danger of scorching. Will not wash off by ordinary rains. Use six pounds to 100 gallons of water. Any spray pump with fine nozzle will apply it.

Bordeaux Mixture—Concentrated liquid; prevents black rot, mildew and rust.

Kerosene Emulsion—For plant lice of any kind, cabbage worms, scales, insects on trees, etc.

Pure Paris Green—Sealed packages, one-quarter lb., one-half lb., one lb.

Tobacco Dust—To drive off green lice in hotbeds. Also good on outdoor plants and shrubery.

Slug Shot, Hammond's—Used to destroy potato bugs, and those on tomato plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms, fleas, beetles and striped bugs on melons, turnips, onions, etc.; canker worms and catapillars on fruit and ornamental trees.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—Will exterminate all insect life on plants, flowers, shrubs, etc. Cheap, effective, clean and harmless. Three-ounce cake makes one and a half gallons solution.

Whale Oil Soap—Used in the green house, nursery and anywhere that insect life exists.

POULTRY SUPPLIES



Mandy Lee Incubator

Hatching chickens by incubator had not proved a success in New Mexico until the advent of "Mandy Lee." Many poultry raisers had abandoned incubators and gone back to the old hen. But with the coming of an incubator built especially for a high, dry climate, interest revived and many skeptics were induced to try the new machines.

Send for special catalog, which gives full description.

Price—100-egg size, \$16.00.

140-egg size, \$20.00.

280-egg size, \$30.00.

Hygrometer



Price \$2.50. Greatest Incubator Invention in Twenty Years

No more guess work about moisture. This little instrument will indicate the degrees of moisture as accurately as the thermometer does the temperature. These are furnished with all "Mandy Lee" incubators and are made especially for them, but they may be used in any machine.

In our high, dry climate the question of moisture has given the incubator operator more trouble than any other one thing, but with the Hygrometer it is all made easy. See special catalog for full description.

We now have on hand a full supply of Incubators, Brooders and other Poultry Supplies. Special Catalog, which gives full description, mailed on application.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—*Continued*

"Hovers
'em like a
hen"

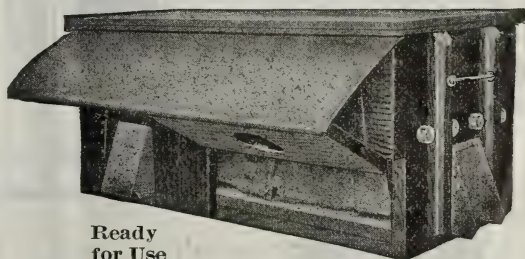


portion of
Hover, Lamp,
Extension-
Chimney, etc.
Showing

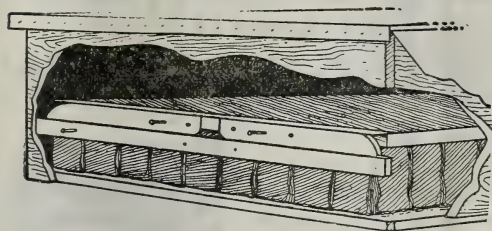
"Brooders Stay Where You Put Them—Hens Do Not."

"The Brooder That Broods." No matter how good your incubator may be, if you do not have a brooder that will properly care for the little chicks, your labor is wasted. The "Mandy Lee" will care for them better than a hen and not be near so much trouble. Price, \$12.00.

The Fireless Brooder



Ready
for Use



Our customers will not, as a rule, believe what the manufacturers claim for this brooder. It has no artificial heat of any kind, the chicks supply the necessary warmth themselves. Healthier chicks and more of them, will be raised in this brooder than in any artificially heated machine. Read what the manufacturers claim in the special catalog and then try it yourself and you will find it will do all that is claimed for it. We tried it and know. Price—No. 8, \$5.00; No. 10, \$8.00.

Full stock of Poultry Supplies always on hand. Special Catalog, which gives full descriptions, mailed on application.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued



To Increase Your Supply
of Eggs, Use

LEE'S EGGS MAKER

Package, 2 1/4 pounds.....\$.25

Package, 5 1/2 pounds..... .50

Pail, 25 pounds..... 2.00

FOR
CHICKENS
AND HOGS

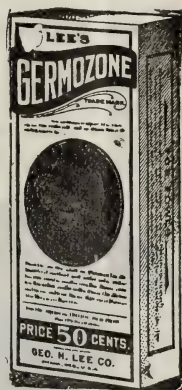


FOR ROUP AND CHOLERA
USE

Lee's Germozone

Per Bottle, liquid50c

Per Box, tablet, by mail..50c



USE

Lee's Lice Killer

TO RID YOUR CHICKEN
HOUSE OF LICE

One-Quarter gallon cans \$.35

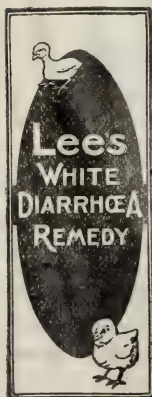
One-Half gallon cans... .60

One-Gallon cans 1.00

Five-Gallon cans 4.00

LEE'S INSECT POWDER WILL DRIVE MITES FROM
YOUR FOWLS AND PET ANIMALS

Price, 1 1/4-lb. Box25c



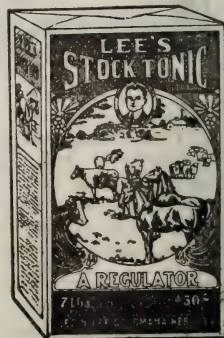
When your stock is looking "rough"
Acting like they're sort of "off"
Just give them Lee's own Stock Food in
their feed.

It's a tonic—appetiser—
It will help them—a "surpriser"—
And you'll find it's just the very thing
they need.

—It's a "TONIC."

Price, 7-lb. package, 50 cents.

12 1-2-lb. Sack, 75 cents.



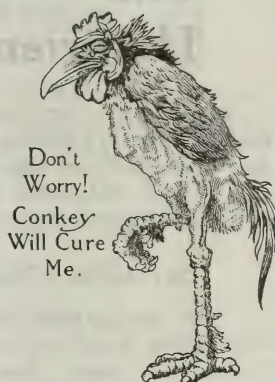
POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued



Conkey's Stock Vigor

A Tonic of Unquestioned Merit.

Packages, 1 pound	\$.25
Packages, 2½ pounds .....	.50
Packages, 5 pounds	1.00
Pails, 12 pounds	2.00
Pails, 25 pounds	3.50



Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me.



Get Conkey's Poultry Book
free for the asking

Conkey's Lice Powder

A Sure and Certain Death to Fleas,

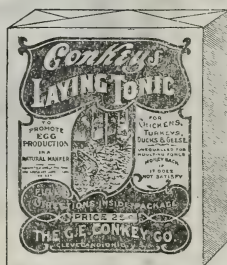
Lice and Ticks 25c

Conkey's Laying
Tonic

25c and 50c

Conkey's Roup
Remedy

For Roup, Colds and
Canker in Domestic
Fowls and Pigeons,
An Excellent Preven-
tative 50c, \$1.00



Get a Profit from your Hens.
Keep Them in Healthy Con-
dition.

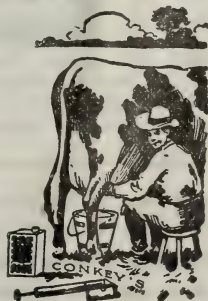


Conkey's Fly Knocker

Sure Destruction to Flies and Mosquitoes.
Spray Your Dairy Cows for Their Com-
fort and Your Profit.

Quart	\$.35
One-half gallon .....	.60
One gallon	1.00

A full List of Remedies on hand. Tell
us your Troubles and Get a Cure.



The Henfriend

Made of the very best galvanized Iron, 8x8x12 inches. Protected from dirt and yet easy to clean, easy to fill and carry as a pail. Keeps the water cool in summer.

Saves the Chicks.

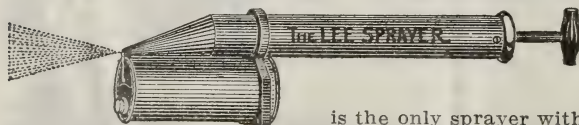
Every spring those who persist in watering their chickens in open troughs or pans, lose enough chickens by drowning to pay for several Henfriends. The Henfriend provides a shallow drinking trough with a 2½ gallon reserve supply of water that comes down automatically as the fowls drink it out.

In hot weather place the Henfriend full of cool water in a shady place and the water, being held in a body, will keep cool longer than in an open pan or trough.

Price, 60 cents each.

STONEWARE DRINKING FOUNTS.

1-2-gallon size	25c
1-gallon size	40c
2-gallon size	60c



is the only sprayer with which entire contents of can may be sprayed directly upward as well as in any other direction.

Every poultry raiser, farmer or gardener needs a sprayer. The lee Sprayer is well made, strong and durable, and the most satisfactory sprayer in every way on the market today.. Price, 50 cents. By mail, 60 cents.

Crushed Oyster Shell, per pound	\$.05
Crushed Oyster Shell, per 10 pounds .....	.25
Crushed Oyster Shell, per 100 pounds	1.50
Mica Grit, per pound .....	.05

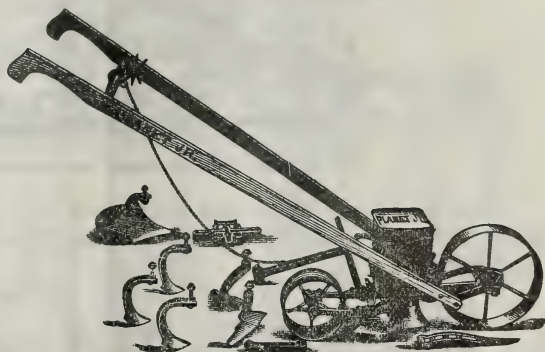
"Planet Jr." FARM and GARDEN TOOLS

THERE ARE NONE BETTER

We are Agents for the Manufacturers of the Planet, Jr., Garden and Farm Tools.

The following illustrations show a few of those mostly used, a supply of which we keep in stock. If in need of anything not shown, write us and we will send special illustrated and descriptive catalog and price list from which selection can be made.

No 4 Planet Jr.
Combined Hill and
Drill Seeder
Wheel Hoe Cultivator
and Plow



Price, Complete\$11.50
As a Seeder only 9.50
Steel Driving Wheel. Holds Two and One-Half Quarts.

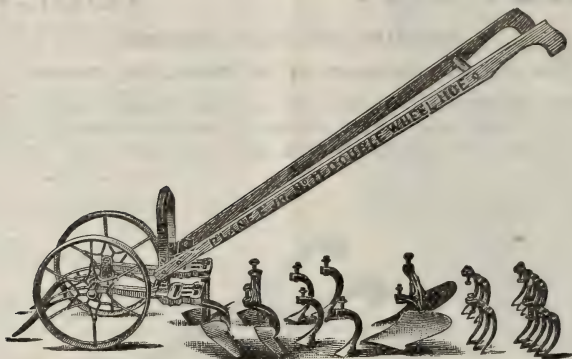
No. 16. Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator,
Rake and Plow



Price as shown
in cut, \$6.50.

Two 6-inch Hoes, three Cultivator Teeth, one 7-inch and one 4-inch Rake, a large Garden Plow and Leaf Guard.

No. 11. Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe



Price, with attachments as shown in cut, \$9.50.

One pair 6-inch Hoes, one pair 5-inch Hoes, two pairs Hollow Steel Cultivator Teeth, one pair Plows, two 3-Tooth Rakes, two 5-Tooth Rakes and two Leaf Lifters.

Planet Jr. Twelve Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer



Price, plain \$ 7.00

Price, with wheel 8.50

Price, complete as shown in cut 10.00

No. 8. Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, with attachments as shown in cut \$10.00

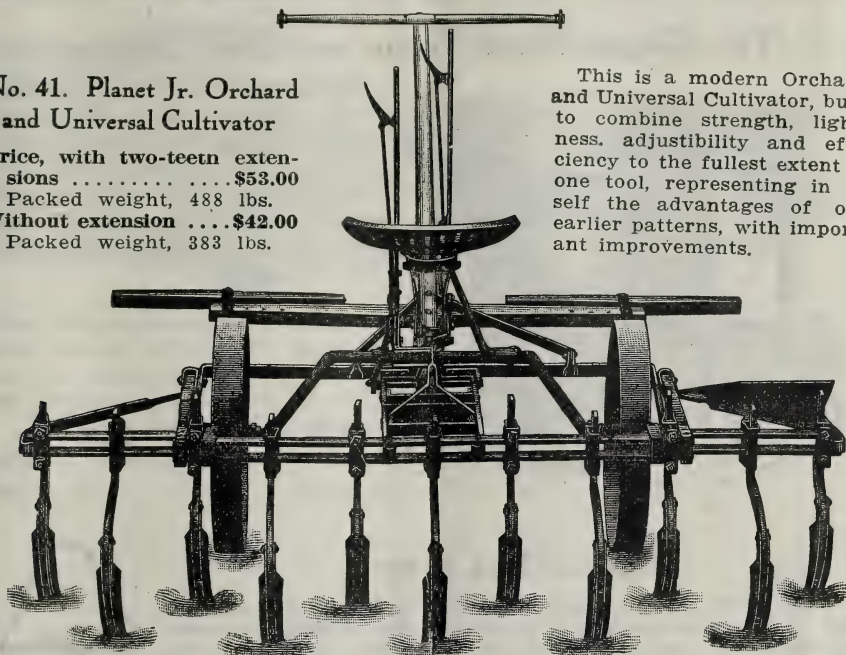
Price, without depth regulator or wheel \$8.00



No. 41. Planet Jr. Orchard and Universal Cultivator

Price, with two-teeth extensions\$53.00
Packed weight, 488 lbs.
Without extension\$42.00
Packed weight, 383 lbs.

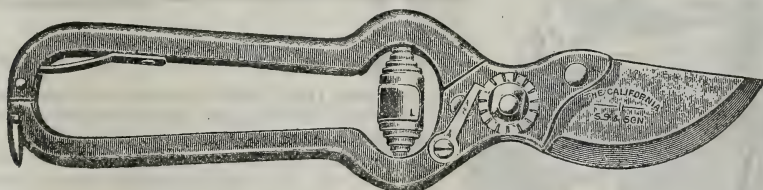
This is a modern Orchard and Universal Cultivator, built to combine strength, lightness, adjustability and efficiency to the fullest extent in one tool, representing in itself the advantages of our earlier patterns, with important improvements.



WITHOUT THE EXTENSIONS, it cuts 4 feet in width, having seven stiff steel standards, carrying $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 10-inch teeth.

WITH THE EXTENSIONS, it cuts 6 feet 6 inches, carrying eleven teeth, and the frame can be changed to cut any width from $6\frac{1}{2}$ down to 4 feet.

PRUNING SHEARS



California Pattern. Ratchet wheel, volute spring\$.75

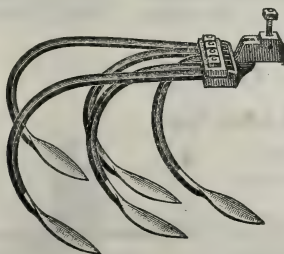
California Pattern, without ratchet wheel, volute spring65

Buckeye, 2 1-2-inch cut, 20-inch handle ... 1.00

Clyde, Draw-Cut, 22-inch handle 1.75

Waters Tree Pruners, six foot 1.00

Waters Tree Pruners, eight foot 1.25

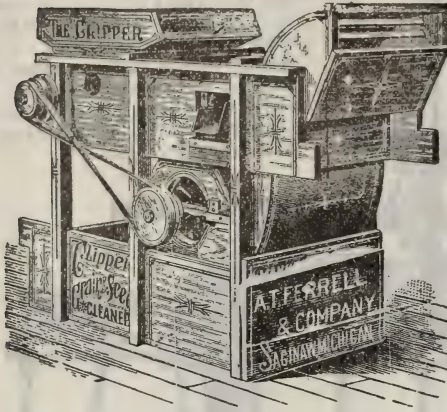


Improved Adjustable Garden Cultivator

Excels in Principle, Shape, Material and Finish. The lightest, strongest and easiest to operate. The handle can be quickly detached and the cultivator attached to several makes of Wheel Plows and will make a very valuable attachment for the plow. Length of handle 4 ft.; weight, complete, 3 1-2 pounds. Price, \$1.00.



The Clipper Hand Grain and Seed Cleaner



Is the Best Fan Mill on the market. We use them in our business and find they work equally well on all sizes of seed from mustard to Indian corn. The capacity of the No. 1 is sufficient for the average farmer and its work will satisfy the most exacting.

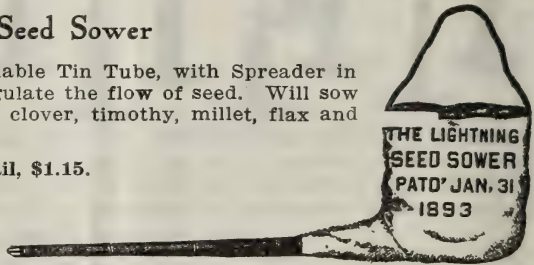
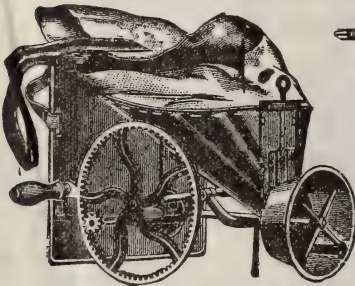
We are the manufacturer's agent for the Clipper in Chaves, Eddy and Roosevelt counties, and will deliver them at any depot on the Pecos Valley Railroad for:

No. 1\$25.00
No. 2 35.00

Lightning Seed Sower

Canvas Bag, 30-inch Detachable Tin Tube, with Spreader in End. Adjustable Device to Regulate the flow of seed. Will sow from 50 to 80 acres per day of clover, timothy, millet, flax and all seeds of like nature.

Prices: Each, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.15.



CAHOON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

Sows from 4 to 9 acres per hour at an ordinary walking gait, throwing wheat about 40 feet wide. A saving of four-fifths of the labor and one-third of the seed is effected by the use of this machine, and a person entirely unused to sowing by hand can use it with perfect success. Full directions for use with every machine. Price, \$3.50.

Thompson's Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder

For all Kinds of Grass and Grain Seed.

The No. 6 is the most satisfactory. It has a good hopper extending 14 feet, and will sow a great variety of seed. Price, complete, \$8.00.

For sowing Brome Grass there is no machine that will do it as well as the No. 8 Thompson Seeder. It will also sow clover, timothy, alfalfa, millet, etc. Price, \$10.00.



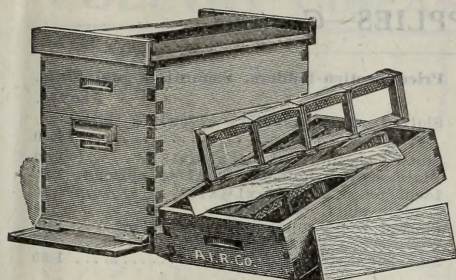


Fig. 537.—1½-story Dovetailed Hive for Comb Honey in 4¼x4¼x1½-inch beeway sections.

Bee-Keepers Supplies

We are the exclusive agents for the Pecos Valley for the A. I. Root Co. line of bee supplies and carry in stock at all times a full assortment of everything needed by the bee-keeper.

We sell these goods at Root's catalog price, f. o. b. Roswell, except tin cans and pails. For prices on these, see bottom of following page. For prices on the full line send for special catalog, which will be mailed on application.

All bee-keepers are invited to make our store their headquarters when in Roswell. Call and get acquainted.

PRICE LIST

The one-story Dovetailed hive includes a cover, bottom, and brood-chamber, with frames, div-board, and nails. Furnished in either eight or ten frame size. Any style of super or upper story may be used on this hive.

1-story Dov'd hive, no super or upper story, with frames and division boards, no foundation starters.....

The one-and-one-half-story hive includes a cover, bottom, brood-chamber, and one super with inside fixtures. The two-story hive includes the same with one extra super. Each hive is furnished in either eight or ten frame size.

1½-story hive for comb honey in 4¼x4¼x1½ beeway sections, without sections or foundation starters.....

The two-story hive includes a cover, bottom, and two bodies, or a brood-chamber and upper story, each fitted with frames and inside fixtures.

Each hive is furnished in either eight or ten frame size.

2-story Dov'd hive for extracted honey in L. frames (9½) in full-depth upper story; no foundation starters.....

Empty body including nails and tin rabbits, no inside fixtures, regular L. size, 9½ inches deep.....

Shallow super for comb honey in 4¼x4¼x1½ beeway sections, no sections or foundation starters.....

Designating
Letters and
Number for
8 & 10 frame

Nailed and
Painted
Each

In Flat

1 Hive	5 Hives	Weight of 5
\$1.50	\$ 7.00	100
1.60	7.50	108

Designating
Letters and
Number for
8 & 10 frame

Nailed and
Painted
Each

In Flat

1 Hive	5 Hives	Weight of 5
\$2.05	\$ 9.50	135
2.20	10.25	145

Designating
Letters and
Number for
8 & 10 frame

Nailed and
Painted
Each

In Flat

1 Hive	5 Hives	Weight of 5
\$2.40	\$11.25	160
2.55	12.00	175

Designating
Letters and
Number for
8 & 10 frame

Nailed and
Painted
Each

In Flat

1 Hive	5 Hives	Weight of 5
\$2.40	\$11.25	160
2.55	12.00	175

Empty { -8
Body { -10

\$.65
.68

\$.50 \$ 2.25 40
.53 2.35 43

2S-8
2S-10

\$.70
.75

\$.55 \$ 2.50 30
.60 2.75 35

Frames. Outside
Nails included with all frames in flat. Measure
Hoffman frames 9½x17½

—Nailed—per 100—
Empty, with fnd. With full
starters. sheets.
\$4.50 \$5.50 \$15.00

—In flat—
no foundation
100.
.35 \$3.00 50 lbs.

Price List of Sections.

4¼x4¼ BEEWAY SECTIONS.

2 in., 1 15-16, 1½, 1¾, or 7 to ft. wide.

We send 1½ style 2 beeway when your order does not specify style or width wanted.

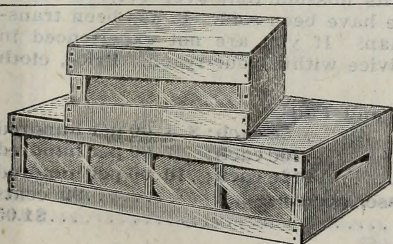
No.	A	B	Weight.
100	\$.80	\$.70	7 lbs.
250	1.60	1.40	18 "
500	2.75	2.50	35 "
1000	5.50	5.00	70 "

PLAIN, OR NO-BEEWAY SECTIONS.

4¼x4¼x1½, 1½, or 1¾; 4x5x1 or 1½;
or 3½x5x1½.

We send 4¼x4¼x1½ plain, or what will fit other items in your order, if you do not specify.

No.	A	B	Weight.
100	\$.80	\$.70	6 lbs.
250	1.60	1.40	15 "
500	2.75	2.50	30 "
1000	5.25	4.75	60 "



Shipping-Cases
and Size
of Case.

Nailed, each	Price com- plete, in- clud'g 3-in. glass 1 side nails, & pa- per, in flat.	With 2-inch glass instead of 3, per 100	Without the glass, per 100	Weight per 100 — in lbs.
1	10	100		

11½-in. 4-row for 4¼ s'n..	30	25	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$17.00	\$16.00	400
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All Prices F. O. B. Roswell, N. M.

BEE-KEEPERS SUPPLIES—*Continued*

Prices of Root Smokers.

Jumbo Root, 4-inch, \$1.25 each; 3, \$3.45; postage, 32c each extra.

Standard Root, 3½-inch, 85c each; 3, \$2.25; postage, 28c each extra.

Junior Root, 2½-inch, 65c each; 3, \$1.80; postage, 22c each extra.

Price of Clark Cold-Blast Smokers.

Each, 55c; 3 for \$1.50; postage, 20c each extra.

Danzenbaker Twentieth-Century Smoker.

Price, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50; by mail, 25c each extra.

Price Section-holders, Separators and Slats.

Per 100.

Slotted section-holders, 1½x18½ outside \$2.20

Slotted section-slats, ¼x1½x18½ 1.10

Plain section-holders, 1½x17½ outside. 1.80

Ideal plain slats, ¾x1½x18½ 1.10

L plain slats, ¾x1¾x1280

Slotted wood separators, 4½x18½ 1.00

Plain wood separators, 3¾x17 to 20... .70

Slat separators 1.80

THE COWAN RAPID REVERSIBLE EXTRACTOR.

This for many years has been one of our leaders. While it is not automatic in reversing, yet the combs can be turned the other side to by putting one hand down into the can of the machine, catching one basket and then the other, drawing them the other side to while the reel revolves slowly. The baskets holding the combs are hinged at the top and bottom on one side. The reel supporting the pockets is now made of steel construction throughout, and the cross-arm is channel steel. Both gear-wheels are die-cast, and run smooth and noiseless. It has ball bearings and slip-gear.

List of Cowan Extractors.

No. 15B.—2-frame Cowan for Langstroth frames; comb-pockets, 9½-inch; diameter of can, 20 inches (wt. 80 lbs.)...\$12.50

No. 15BR.—2-frame Root Automatic reversing, with brake, size as above 14.00

No. 17B.—2-frame Cowan, for frames not over 11½ inches deep, 23 inches in diameter (wt. 100 lbs.)..... 13.50

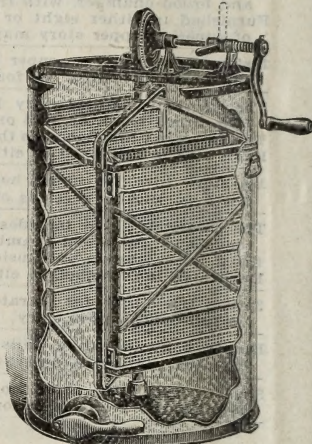
No. 17BR.—2-frame Root Automatic reversing, with brake, size as above 15.00

No. 18B.—2-frame Cowan, for frames not over 12 inches deep, 24 inches in diameter (wt. 120 lbs.) 14.50

No. 18BR.—2-frame Root Automatic reversing, with brake, size as above 16.00

No. 20B.—2-frame Cowan, for frames requiring larger than 24-inch can 16.50

The Root Automatic reversing device with brake is applied to 2-frame extractors, as in table above. This device can not be added to a Cowan, as the extractor must be made for it. It is really better without it.



THE A B C AND X Y Z OF BEE CULTURE, 1910 edition.

By A. I. and E. R. Root. The latest edition of this work is the most complete of any bee-book that has ever been issued in the English language. While it is still a book for the beginner, it may be read with profit by the advanced bee-keeper. So enormous has been its sale that the publishers have spared neither time nor money to keep this book fully abreast with the times. In the latest edition some scientific and technical matter as well as the practical has been added to its pages. It has been most carefully edited and revised. Its authors and publishers feel that, more than ever, it is a safe and reliable guide to bee-keeping. So satisfactorily has it fulfilled its mission that over 115,000 copies in the English language alone have been sold. It has been translated into French and German. If you are not experienced in Bee Culture here is expert advice within your reach. Price, cloth binding, \$1.50.

Prices on Tin Cans and Pails.

2½ lb. can 5c each; \$ 4.00 per hundred

5 lb. pail 10c each; 7.00 per hundred

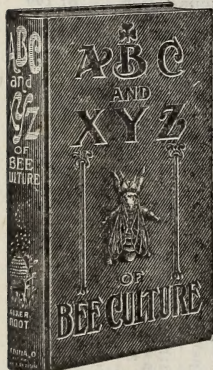
10 lb. pail 12c each; 10.00 per hundred

5 gal. square can, 1½ inch screw top, 2 in case, per case.....90 cents

Same with 8-inch Screw Top\$1.05

Above prices subject to market change.

Always in the market for beeswax.



POULTRY DISEASES AND REMEDIES

NAME	SYMPTOMS	CAUSE	REMEDY
Watery Eyes or Nostrils	Mucus or water coming from eyes or nostrils. This is the commencement of Roup.	Drafts, extreme change of temperature between night and day. Dampness in poultry house.	Remove the cause. Give Germozone in drinking water.
Swelled Eyes or Head	This is later stage of previous disease.	Same as above. Neglected.	Same as above. Also dip heads of fowls in strong solution of Germozone.
Roup	A still later stage. Mucus or pus sive in odor.	Same as above. Neglected. Improper food. Lack of grit.	Same as above. Feed stimulating, nourishing food. Separate sick ones.
Canker	Yellow coating on tongue, windpipe or throat. Similar to diphtheria.	Same as above, or contagion from other infected fowls.	Remove canker; apply Germozone full strength. Give Germozone in drink.
Inflamed Throat	As stated.	Same as above.	Germozone in drinking water.
Bronchitis	Wheezing or cough.	Same as above.	Germozone in drink. Stimulating food. Plenty of Cayenne pepper in feed.
Consumption	Last stages of colds or roup.	Same as above.	No cure.
Bowel Complaint	Green, yellow, or watery discharge from bowels. Healthy droppings are dark or slate color; solid, tipped with white.	Improper food. Neglect. Lack of grit or green food. Too much or too little brooder heat. Impure vessels or drinking water.	Germozone in all drinking water until disease is checked.
Indigestion	General indigestion. Bowel trouble, enlarged liver, etc.	Overfeeding or improper food. Lack of grit, green food or exercise.	Cut down the feed. If necessary don't feed at all for several days. Enforce exercise.
Liver Complaint or Enlarged Liver	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above. No cure in last stages.
Vertigo	Dizziness.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Apoplexy	Sudden death; fowls found dead; fall off roost.	Same as above.	No remedy.
Weak Back or Legs	Difficult to stand or walk.	Too rapid growth. Improper food. Rheumatism.	Nourishing and stimulating food. Lee's Egg Maker and Chick Grower with Cayenne pepper and green food, cabbage, etc.
Crop Bound	Full crop in early morning. Rapidly emaciated body.	Stoppage of passage from crop to gizzard. Large chunks of meat, bacon rinds, etc., often cause this.	A dose of castor oil will sometimes remove the obstruction. If not an operation is necessary to open crop and remove it.
Bumble Foot	Sores on bottom of feet.	Generally an injury to feet of heavy fowls caused by jumping down on hard floor from high perches.	Open the sore, remove pus and anoint with Germozone until healed. Remove cause.
Chicken Pox	Sores on face, comb, or wattles.	Contagion.	Anoint spots frequently with full strength Germozone.
Frosted Combs or Wattles	Swelled, inflamed, or darkened comb or wattles.	Improper housing in cold weather.	Apply Germozone twice a day to affected parts.
Scaly Leg	Rough scales or scurf on leg.	An insect that burrows in the leg under scale.	Use Lee's Lice Killer on roosts or perches. Apply the Lice Killer directly to the leg except to feather-legged fowls.
Loss of Feathers	As indicated.	Skin disease. Feather pulling and eating caused by lack of meat food.	If skin disease, apply Germozone diluted. If pulling by other fowls, discover and remove them.

Prevention Is Better than a Cure. Use GERMOZONE as a Preventive.

Seeds